

Foreign Articles.

BOSTON, APRIL 17.
EUROPEAN PAPERS.

By the Mail, from Liverpool, we have received our London files to the 21st February.

There is little in these papers on American concerns; but that little is pacific. In a debate (Feb. 14th) in the commons a member said, the spirit of animosity in America would justify an increase of the naval force in the West-Indies. This called up Lord Castlereagh, who said, "As to America, if it is said great prejudices exist there against us, it must be recollected that great prejudices exist here against her. It was, he said, his most earnest wish to discountenance this feeling on both sides, and to promote between the two nations feelings of reciprocal amity and regard. Certainly there were no two countries whose interests were more naturally and closely connected; and he hoped that the course which the government of each country was pursuing was such as would consolidate the subsisting peace, promote harmony between the nations, and prevent on either side the recurrence of any acts of animosity."

The pretended difference between Austria and Bavaria had wholly terminated.

The proposed marriage of a German Prince with the Princess Charlotte of Wales occasioned much joy in England. The Prince, who is of the house of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, and whose name is Leopold-George-Cristian-Frederick, was born in Dec. 1790. The Princess, who is the heir to the British throne, was born Jan. 1796. It is said to be a love match. The marriage has probably taken place ere this; and one of the stipulations is, that she shall not be taken out of the kingdom without her free and full consent. The Prince, it was said, would be created Viceroy of Hanover.

Prince Talleyrand lived in great splendour and popularity in Paris. He is said to be one of the richest subjects in France. He enjoyed the entire confidence of the Bourbons.

TREATIES—Religious & Political.

In the British House of Commons, 9th Feb. Mr. Brougham moved, that the Prince Regent be requested to lay before the House a copy of the Religious Treaty between Austria, Russia and Prussia at Paris, 25th Sept. 1815; also, a copy of the Political Treaty concluded in Jan. 1815, between G. Britain, France and Austria. After considerable debate the motions were negatived by large majorities. The debate on the Religious treaty was particularly interesting. Mr. Brougham thought it very odd that the Allies should conclude such a treaty and G. Britain not be a party, especially as it was professedly for securing the tranquillity of Europe. He went into an historical review to prove that this was not the first time that Austria, Russia and Prussia had coalesced, and put their hands in instruments in which much had been said about peace, justice and religion, but out of which there arose to their subjects war, and to their neighbors aggression. In reply, Lord Castlereagh defended the conduct of the three Powers; said the Emperor of Russia had shown him a copy of the treaty before it was signed; that the three Sovereigns wrote a joint letter to the Prince Regent lamenting his absence, and inviting him to accede to it; and that the answer to it was that the constitution of G. Britain interposed an obstacle to the Prince Regent becoming a party to the treaty but assuring their Majesties that the British Government felt every good disposition towards the arrangement. Lord C. was satisfied the treaty was not intended to operate against any Power not professing Christianity—but to secure a lasting and happy peace. As it respected the Political treaty between G. Britain, France and Austria, in Jan. 1815, and which it was conjectured had for its object a defensive guarantee against aggressions or pretensions of Russia, Lord C. said, that at the time the treaty was made if there had been any diffusion or jealousy, the declarations and engagements which followed soon afterwards showed that full confidence and union were restored.

LIVERPOOL, FEB 17.

Shipwrecks.—It is with pain we have to announce the loss of 3 transports, the Seahorse, Lord Melville and Boadicea, on the coast of Ireland, with many officers and men, being part of the army from France. The Seahorse, after lying both anchors, drifted upon the sands between Ramore and further end of the Rabbit Burrow, about 6 miles from Waterford, and in a few minutes went entirely to pieces. The number of lives lost by this melancholy catastrophe was as follows:—officers, 12; foldiers, 262; seamen, 145; 1 passenger; 3 officers' wives; foldiers' wives, 30; officers' children, 2; foldiers' children, 40—total 365. The number saved amounted only to 32. The unfortunate females, it is said, met their fate with uncommon composure. As the ship drifted towards the shore, with

the sea making a clear breach over her, they embraced their husbands, and bade them a final farewell. Mrs. Baird went into the cabin with her children, saying to an officer, "It is the will of Heaven," and was seen no more. The wife of a private said, "Will you die with me and your child? But you may escape, and this may be of use," giving him her pocket with a sum of money; she even took out her ear rings, and put them in it. Herself and child were lost! The survivor, more wretched than they, lives to tell the tale as tears mark his manly face. The Lord Melville and the Boadicea brig, rode out the gale for some time, but at length were driven on the rocks between the Old Head and the Swan Heads. Shortly after the Lord Melville struck, her boat was launched and manned with 5 seamen, 2 officers and 2 ladies, supped to be their wives, an affluant surgeon, a ferjeant and his wife and child, in the hope of gaining the shore; but in a few moments she was struck by a wave and swamped; and every soul perished with the exception of one of the seamen, who reached the land fearfully alive. All the rest of the people fortunately remained in the vessel, which at low water, in the course of the night, was left nearly dry; and at about one or two o'clock they succeeded in getting safely to land, to the number of about 400 souls. The Boadicea was distinctly seen by the revenue officers and military party, with a light at her topmast, till after midnight—the light and vessel then disappeared altogether, and her fate was easily anticipated. Next morning her fragments were discovered among the rocks which lie between the two strands of Garretstown, and where she had been driven after parting from her anchors in the night. Up to approaching the wreck a most heart-rending scene of misery, wailing and death, presented itself to the view. The vessels seemed to be a confused mass of timber, planks, and boards, broken to pieces, and intermixed with piles of dead bodies, men, women and children! Near to the wreck was a rock somewhat elevated above the surface of the water, and upon this were seen about 80 or 90 poor human creatures, who had scrambled to it from the vessel, and were still alive. The people from the shore communicated to them as well as they could, that their only chance of safety was in remaining where they were until low water; but either through impatience of the misery of their situation, or from the impulse of despair, near 80 of them plunged into the sea, and endeavoured to gain the shore, but in vain, as most of them perished in the attempt. About 60 remained on the rock until low water, and were all saved. The Boadicea it is said, had on board 280 officers and privates.

14th Congress—First Session.

Congress.—Feb. 9 to 17.—The Senate passed the bill making further provision for military services during the late war—partially discussed and amended the tariff bill—and were engaged on several inferior bills.—In the House, the committee on national currency reported that it is expedient at the present time to prohibit the exportation of specie and bullion—an amended national currency bill was reported—the bill to raise the salaries of the clerks of departments from 10 to 25 per cent. was negatived—the navy pension bill passed—the House refused to take up the report of the subject of the remains of Gen. Washington, 31 to 43—a joint resolution passed requiring the Secretary of State to compile and print once in three years a list of all agents in the U. S. service—a statement was made in relation to the number and wages of the persons engaged to superintend the rebuilding the capitol; the salaries of the 14 persons employed in keeping the accounts of the expenditures is \$16,421—passed a 3d reading viz a bill to increase the navy; and a bill granting 5 years full pay to the widow of the late Gen. Alexander Hamilton.

From Washington, April 16.

Of the Navy.—The debate in the House last Saturday (15th) upon gradually increasing the navy, was interesting. There were several speakers. Mr. Pleasant (chairman of the naval committee) entered into a detailed statement of the considerations on which the committee had formed the bill, which differed in some respects from the Secretary's recommendation. The latter had recommended an annual addition to the present navy of one ship of 74 guns, 2 of 44, and 1 of war of the newest class. The committee recommended an annual appropriation of one million of dollars for eight years—this would make an addition to our present naval force of nine 74 gun ships, 12 of 44 guns, and 3 steam batteries. The cost of one 74, is estimated at 385,862 dls. The one of 74 proposed to be built in eight years, will therefore cost 3,463,758 dls—44 guns, 268,400 dls; the proposed 12 will cost 3,220,800 dls; the 3 steam batteries will cost one million—the whole sum for the proposed ships and steam batteries,

7,684,558 dls. Such a fleet, he said, might be easily maintained.—The present number of seamen belonging to the U. S. is probably little or nothing short of 70, perhaps 80,000—one fourth of this number may be calculated upon for public service—the number seamen allowed to a 74, is 200; ordinary seamen and boys, 300—twelve 74's will then require 2,400 prime, and 3,600 ordinary seamen and boys; 6000 in the whole—and so in proportion for frigates, &c.—It is well known also, that of the ordinary seamen and boys landmen may make up a part, men who can be taught to handle the guns. The whole expense of keeping a 74 in service for one year, is estimated at 189,740 dls; of a 44, 134,210 dls. The events of the late war had, he said, fully impressed the mind of the public with the importance of having an efficient navy—and he felt assured that unless heavy ships were built some of the most brave men in the world would be lost to the public service. The other speakers were in favor of the bill, excepting as to the small number of steam batteries, and the fixing permanent stations for them (as was proposed by the committee, viz. 2 in the Chesapeake, the other at N. Orleans)—and it was agreed to permit the proposed number to stand, but to place them under the direction of the President—when the amended bill was engrossed for a third reading—and yesterday, Monday, the bill was read a third time, and passed almost unanimously.

The Tariff—is still before the Senate; they have made a few amendments to the bill.

Close of the Session.—Yesterday the House adjourned on Saturday, 20th inst. for the day of adjournment—but will not probably take place before the following week, as so much business remains to be finished. The proposed Bankrupt law, &c. will doubtless be hurried over to the next session.

BY THE MAIL.

RHODE-ISLAND ELECTION.

We are happy to announce the COMPLETION OF the cause of Federalism in Rhode Island. The election was held on Wednesday. We have received a list of the majorities in all the towns but 8; (which last year gave a federal majority of 165) which are for Governor JONES 883—for Mr. KNIGHT 684. The State government is decidedly federal in all its parts. The votes in Providence were, federal 567—democratic 165. Thus another extinguisher is put on the exulting hopes of democracy.

From Washington.

APRIL 16. Congress, it is expected, will adjourn about May day; though they have nearly 100 bills to pass upon. But they are new, you know, working by the job.

Mr. PINKNEY remains here, and his friends are still striving to get him a double embassy for the lake of the double outfit; so that the Washington, 74 which has been ordered to be in readiness to convey his lordship, must wait yet longer; perhaps until after the Senate adjourns! So we go.

Mr. DALLAS, will resign the Treasury; no doubt to become President of the Mammoth Bank. But the prospect of the success of this institution is not flattering. The bonus to be paid for charter—One Million and an half of dollars—is equal to a tax of one per cent. on it for nearly six years. Beside, it cannot be put in operation under one year; and, of course, the subscriptions will lay dead that time; not to say a word about the glutted market for Bank Stock.

NEW COUNTY OF PENOBSCO.

Samuel E. Dutton, Esq. Judge of Probate. Jedediah Herrick, Esq. Sheriff. Moses Patten and Moses Greenleaf, Esq's. Session Justices. Hon. Samuel F. Dutton, Martin Kinsley, Simon Fowler, Simeon Stetson, Jacob McGow, Allen Gilman and Joseph Carr, Esq's. Justices to qualify officers. The Justices, Coroners, &c. here before in office, have received new commissions for Penobscot county.

FOR ALEXANDRIA,

THE Schr. Mary James Lunt, master, will sail in six days—having two thirds of her cargo ready to ship. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board. April 23.

GARDEN SEEDS

by the
BRIG BOXER.

JOHN S. DUPEE has just received from New York, a general assortment of choice Garden Seeds, AMONG WHICH ARE
Green Savoy and early York Cabbage—Squash, Pepper solid Celery White Onion early dwarf Pea, early Cauliflower, sweet Marjoram Sage &c. and a variety of

FLOWER SEEDS.

April 23.
WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Samuel Freeman, Esq. to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of LUMBERMAN (late of Windham, in the county of Cumberland and yeoman deceased) represented in the do hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the house of Edward Thompson to Standish in said county on the second Tuesday of May June July August, September and October next at ten o'clock, in the forenoon. THEODORE MURPHY, Standish, April 10. EDWARD THOMPSON.

MEMENTO

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

TEXT.

"A wise and frugal government should not take from the mouth of labour the Bread it has earned." So said Jefferson.

COMMENT.

Since the Democrats have been in power, they have loaded the People with

TAXES.

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A. LAND TAX—HOUSE TAX—FURNITURE TAX—CARRIAGE TAX—WAGON TAX—HARNESS TAX—LICENCE TAX—LEATHER TAX,

BOOT TAX—HAT TAX, CAP TAX,

LADIES HAT TAX, SUGAR TAX—TOBACCO

TAX—SNUFF TAX—SEGAR

TAX—BAR IRON TAX—SPLIT IRON

TAX—BRAD TAX—ROL'D IRON TAX

PIG IRON TAX—CUT NAIL TAX—SPRIG

TAX—UMBRELLA TAX—PAPER TAX,

NEWSPAPER TAX—STAMP TAX,

DOUBLE POSTAGE TAX—

CANDLE TAX—CARD

TAX—SADDLE

TAX, BRIDLE TAX,

BEER TAX—ALE

TAX—PORTER TAX,

WHISKEY TAX—DOUBLE DUTIES, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

The same party who have saddled the above

Taxes, and a thousand others on the backs

of the people, were the authors of

§ § § § § § §

GUN BOATS,

NON-IMPORTATION LAWS,

NON-INTERCOURSE LAWS,

EMBARGOES,

DRY DOCKS!!!

LOANS—TREASURY NOTES,

ENLISTMENT OF MINORS!

CONSCRIPTION!

They also plunged the country unprepared

into a sanguinary

WAR,

AND SACRIFICED THE LIVES, AS HAS BEEN SUPPOSED, OF FROM THIRTY TO

FIFTY THOUSAND FREEMEN,

For the purpose of maintaining their power.

They have also fixed upon the nation

A DEBT OF NEARLY ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS OF

DOLLARS.

They have raised Congressmen's wages from

SIX DOLLARS a day to FIFTEEN

HUNDRED A YEAR.

The same party that have ever been preaching

ECONOMY to the people, have raised the

public salaries, as follows:

Fed. Administration—Demo. ditto.

Secretary of State \$3,500 \$6,000

Secretary of the Treasury 3,500 6,000

Secretary of War, 3,000 6,000

Comptroller of Treasury 2,000 4,000

Attorney General 1,500 4,000

Chief Justice Sup. Court 4,000 6,000

Associate Justices each 3,500 5,000

Ministers to London, &c. 9,000 12,000

Add salaries of four associate Judges Su. Court 14,000

Ditto of five ditto 25,000

44,000 74,000

DEMOCRATIC INCREASE THIRTY

THOUSAND DOLLARS.

AND HAVE LOST THE FISHERIES, A PART OF

OUR TERRITORY AND OUR TRADE, AND

ABANDONED SAILOR'S RIGHTS FOR AN

ARMY

OF TEN THOUSAND REGULAR SOLDIERS,

And filled the country with

Assessors, Collectors, Excisemen and Tax-Gatherers.

"These internal Taxes, (says Mr. Jefferson) covering our land with officers, and opening our doors to their intrusion, had already begun that process of domiciliary vexation,

which, once entered, is scarcely to be restrained, from reaching successively every article of produce and of property. It may be the pride and pleasure of an American (continues Mr. Jefferson) to ask, what Farmer, what Mechanic, what Labourer, ever sees a Tax-Gatherer of the United States?"!!!

The cargo of the ship Pacific, one of the four valuable vessels from Liverpool, ar. at New York, is calculated at 1250,000 sterling. Capt. Skinner, one of the Passengers in the Pacific, is bearer of despatches for Government, from our minister at London

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated April 7th.

"Business is very dull at this place. Some of the co-asters, in the present scarcity of freight, have offered to take flour to New-York as low as twenty-five cents."

CHARLESTON, APRIL 4.

The ship George, arrived this morning from New-Orleans, brought away the last hogshoad sugar in that market.—Freight at New-Orleans is so very low, that several British and American vessels were going home in ballast.

Peace Societies.

One of the peculiar characteristics of the religion of Jesus Christ, is the peaceful spirit it breathes. While on earth, he inculcated a mild, placable, forgiving temper; and he himself exhibited a perfect example of what he taught. If (he said) thy brother sin against thee, seven times, and seven times turn again, saying I repent, thou shalt forgive him; and, in still stronger terms; I say not unto thee seven times only (shall injuries be forgiven) but seventy times seven. Of the Saviour himself, we are told, that when he was reviled, he reviled not again; when he was persecuted he threatened not but submitted unto him that judgeth righteously. With such precepts, and such an example, who can doubt, what ought to be the disposition of the followers of Jesus.—When the Saviour's birth was announced, instead of the awful terrors of Mount Sinai, angels in songs of joy, proclaimed, peace on earth, and good will among men! the ministers of the former dispensation, were armed with power and authority to hurl destruction on the enemies of their God; but the ministers of the gospel were sent out with a different commission; it was to heal the sick, to raise the dead, to cleanse the leprosy, to cast out devils. The Christian religion was propagated; not by the sword; but by argument and persuasion, by the powerful display of divine truth, and by the preaching of the word, with the Holy Ghost sent down from Heaven. This shows us the pacific character of our religion, and the temper which Christians should cultivate. Nothing in the New-Testament directly authorizes a resort to the sword; but we are every where forbidden to indulge our passions. And instead of being resentful, we are required to be poor in spirit. The pursuit of glory and fame, are absolutely condemned; it is incompatible with the humility which should distinguish the Christian. The institution of Peace Societies is one of the most auspicious signs of the times. It has beamed a new ray of hope into our minds. It leads us to expect a more rapid approach of those days when the passion of men shall no longer tumultuously rage in war, when the arts of peace shall be universally cultivated, and when, in the language of scripture, every man shall sit under his own vine and fig tree, without any to molest, or make him afraid. This happy event must be the result of united exertions. Christians should all tend their aid. The time promise success to these efforts. The flame which is but kindled here, has spread through Europe. There, societies have been formed, and Principles of powerful kingdoms, instead of associating for purpose of war, have joined their hands in a league for peace. This is a novel event in the history of the world. On such a design, heaven will smile. The Ruler of nations has already rotated peace to Europe and the world.

What opinion must the heathen form of our religion, by what they read in the history of Christian nations? They cannot think it is a religion of peace and love; they must suppose it encourages an unforgiving resentful spirit. Our character must be redeemed—the present is a favourable moment. Many are convinced of the unlawfulness of war; and all deprecate its evils. Let every effort be made to produce an abhorrence of it, and our wishes will be gratified. The scriptures encourage us to expect it. The institution of the Massachusetts Peace Society is honourable to our Country, particularly to those who have first come forward in this noble design. Other societies may be formed on a similar plan, and the current of popular opinion may be turned into the channel, which they mark out. By the influence of such societies, our nation may be preserved from expensive and ruinous wars. None are exempt from the calamities of war; all are either immediately or remotely affected by its evils. To every one therefore the subject is full of interest. We will look with indifference on a society whose object is so important. It deserves encouragement. Few will not wish it success. The prayers of thousands are daily offered up, that the Prince of Peace may take the Sceptre of the world in his hands and that he may cause wars to cease from one end of the earth unto the other. Soon our prayers will be answered, our most sanguine expectations will be exceeded—God will hasten this glorious event in its time, and bless his people with peace, a peace not to be disturbed, but to endure, until the consummation of all things.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY.

IN forming a society, which it is hoped may have an extensive influence, we, the subscribers, deem it proper to make a concise declaration of our motives and objects.

We have been strongly impressed, by considering the manifold crimes and tremendous calamities of public war, and the melancholy insensibility which has been induced by education and habit, in regard to this most barbarous, destructive, and unchristian custom. Our earnest wish is, that men may be brought to view war in a just light, to see clearly its baleful influence on the political, moral, and religious condition of communities, and its opposition to the design and spirit of the gospel. Most earnestly do we desire that men may be brought to feel that a spirit of conquest is among the most atrocious of crimes; that the thirst for military glory is inhuman, and ruinous, and that the true dignity and happiness of a people result from impartial justice towards all nations, and the spirit and virtues of peace.

Various facts and considerations have conspired in exciting a hope, that a change may be effected in public sentiment, and a more happy state of society introduced: It is evidently the design and tendency of the gospel, to subdue the lusts and passions from which wars and fightings originate; and encouragement is given that a time will come when the nations will learn war no more. We believe that a great majority of the people in every civilized country, when free from the delusions of party passions and prejudices, have such an aversion to public hostilities that they would rejoice, if any plan could be devised, which would both secure their rights and absolve them from the burdens and sufferings of war. A late Treaty of Peace has suggested the practicability of such a plan, and given us an admirable lesson on the subject. We now see, that when two governments are inclined to peace, they can make some friendly power the umpire and last resort, for settling points of controversy. For this ray of pacific light we are grateful, and we hope that it will be like "the shining light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day." This hope is strengthened by reflecting on the animating fact, that the horrid custom of private wars, which for ages desolated Europe, was finally abolished by a similar project.